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ENTERPRISE

Other members of the family provided for.
Come and get first choice.

DENBY SISTERS, PROPRIETORS
TETLEY BUILDING

VALLES MINES ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. James Bunt visited relatives at Festus Sunday.

Misses Ada and Myrtle Heaton visited their cousin, Miss Helen Rowe, Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Heaton visited Miss Lizzie and Mary Statzel at Oakvale Thursday.

Mrs. W. H. Bunt visited her daughter, Mrs. John Manning at Bonne Terre Tuesday.

Mrs. C. R. McClain and son, Carl, visited relatives at Bonne Terre and Flat River Thursday and Friday.

Edward Heaton attended B. Y. P. U. at Prospect Sunday night. Miss Mabel Blackwell was leader.

ELVINS ITEMS

Wm. Smith and wife were in Flat River shopping Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Latimer returned from Bismarck Saturday.

Paul Freeman, who has been employed at Webb City, returned home Monday.

Mrs. J. R. Gilbert has purchased the property of Geo. Clemons on Mill street.

Henry Powell departed for Oklahoma Sunday. He expects to move his family there soon.

Mrs. Wm. Lucas of Esther spent Thursday at the home of Messrs. Joe and John Alexander.

Mrs. Clara Alexander and daughter, Grace, were in Flat River Monday.

Misses Lucy Denton and Dorothy La Rue were in Flat River Sunday.

Ava Laturno of Bonne Terre spent Saturday and Sunday here with relatives.

Luther Degrant of Miller Switch spent Sunday and Monday here with home folks.

Chas. Miller of near Potosi spent Saturday and Sunday here with home folks.

Mrs. E. Panel of near DeLassus spent the latter part of the week here with Messrs. Joe and John Alexander.

Fred Schek is erecting a large stable opposite his residence, which he moved from Doe Run Saturday.

Rev. Jackson of Desloge administered communion services Sunday morning at the M. E. Church.

Mrs. John Maurer and children, Esther, Blanche and Clarence, spent a few days this week in Knob Lick.

Mrs. John Paul and brother, Afton Degrant, spent Saturday and Sunday near Sprott at the home of their mother.

Joseph Alexander has purchased the property of W. R. Ross on Mill street and expects to move soon.

Miss Delia Blake of Indianapolis, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Moran, of Flat River, spent Thursday and Friday with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Smith, and family.

Miss Anna Ross delightfully

entertained at her home Saturday evening a number of friends in honor of Miss Anna White of Elvins and Miss Albright of Fredericktown.

DOE RUN ITEMS

Marvin Harvey was in Farmington Wednesday on business.

A. B. Lupkey of Elvins was visiting relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elser of Elvins are visiting relatives here.

Sybel Moyer was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Ben Butts, at Elvins.

Sherman Turpin, wife and baby were guests of Mrs. F. M. Scott and family.

Martin Swinford visited his family Sunday. He has employment in Flat River.

Mr. Fred Zimmer and daughter, Fredia, were Farmington visitors Tuesday.

Roy Lovvorn of St. Louis is visiting friends and relatives here.

Deal Flannery is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Flannery.

Mrs. A. J. Politte of Elvins was the guest of Mr. Dore Sullivan and family.

Robert Young of St. Louis is the guest of his mother and family.

Fred Henrich and wife and Mrs. Martin Flannery were Farmington visitors Wednesday. Mrs. Walter Phelps of Desloge was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, the latter part of last week.

Jesse Butts of Elvins was the guest of his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ratley, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boswell and Charley Yeager and wife were visiting in Mine La Motte Sunday.

There was a birthday surprise party given Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jansen. Those present were, Lucy Burgess, Grace, Della, Blanch and Eva Weiss, and Maude and Effie Jansen; Fred and Everett Burgess, and Chris Jansen. All enjoyed the occasion very much and left wishing Miss Maude many more happy birthdays.

The Iron Mountain railroad has put on a new "flyer" between St. Louis and San Antonio, which cuts 10 hours off the run to Texas. It leaves Union Station at 8:25 p. m.

PRESIDENT'S WORD IS 'TO PREPARE'

Annual Message Pleads for Coordinated and Efficient Action.

FOR GREATER REGULAR ARMY

Citizen Soldiery Part of His Plan—Problem of Commercial Mobilization Stated—Disloyalty Among Certain Elements in Our National Life Serious Menace to Peace.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson today delivered the following message to congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

American Nations Partners. In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmoored self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of ward but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America.

Attitude Toward Mexico. We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing.

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world.

Drawing the Americas Together. There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advancement.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it.

Larger Army Plan. They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four negro squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purpose of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

At least so much by the way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The Naval Program.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within

which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncorrupted thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmoored development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others.

Question of Preparedness. Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

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(Continued on Page Seven)

Bear This in Mind

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the markets for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

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on all farm stock, drives out the pests that steal your profits—that kill your sheep, lambs and pigs—that keep your stock from getting the good of their feed.

Sal-Vet is a medicated stock salt. It requires no handling, no drenching, no dosing. Just let all your stock run to it and they will doctor themselves. Stock free from worms gain fast—thrive better on less feed—go to market earlier—keep healthy and put on money making flesh rapidly.

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You'll be astonished at the results. We carry it in stock in all sizes (packages from 75c up and guarantee every pound of it. (61)

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Business Man Praises Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

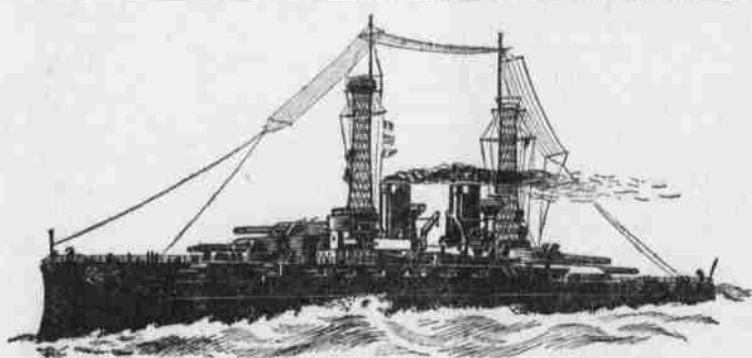
Successful Merchant After Investigation Found a Remedy That Restored His Health.

"This is Thanksgiving day in the state of Pennsylvania, and I want to devote a part of it in writing a letter to you. On the 25th day of November, 1910, I was stricken with heart trouble. My family physician called it Angina Pectoris. I had from one to five attacks in 24 hours, in the latter part of December, 1910. I wrote to the Miles Medical Co. for information concerning my case, and in reply I received a very kind and instructive letter, which I handed to my family doctor, and he told me to use your Remedy in connection with the medicine he gave me, so I did. I used five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nerve. I was confined to the house for about four months. The action of my heart is now, and has been normal for the last six months. I can truly recommend Dr. Miles' Nerve and Heart Remedy to do what they are intended for, if used according to directions. I thank you kindly for your advice in answer to my monthly reports. I am now sixty-seven years of age, have been in the mercantile business for thirty-five years and lived retired for the last thirteen years."

A. B. HOLLINGER,
Lincoln, Penna.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.



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not alone in affairs of a Nation, but with the health of every citizen.

One seldom knows when the common enemy, sickness, in one form or another, is about to strike; and the best form of preparedness is to keep body and brain healthy.

Active brains and vigorous bodies are the result of right living—food plays a big part.

GRAPE-NUTS

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made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the bone- and brain-building, nerve- and muscle-making elements of the grains, including the vital salts, phosphate of potash, etc., often lacking in the diet of many, but imperative for bounding good health.

Grape-Nuts is easily digested—comes ready for table directly the germ-proof, moisture- and dust-proof packet is opened. With good milk or cream Grape-Nuts supplies complete nourishment.

A ration of Grape-Nuts each day is a safe play for health, and

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—sold by Grocers everywhere.